GENTS' DRESS HATS and CAPS For Fail and Winter.

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THE CRYSTAL PALACE FIRE. We specially invite the public to an examination of our SAFE which passed through the GREAT FIRE OF THE CENSTAL PALACE. ough the door was not locard, and evidently but imper

and (although the door was not for and, and evidency but imper-factly closed), it is in a condition to mathetenic another test, and we feet assured to contents nomited come out unharmed. The public will distinguish between this Safe, that was closed, though not forked, and those of our make which were left wide

Manufacturers for seventeen years of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. No. to Murray st., N. Y.

GO TO THE RUINS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE, and examine the so-called Fire Papor Sark, manufactured by

STEARNS & Marta, and other sheet-tron Safe makers, most e) column are a most of ruins. This merperted test will open the eyes of the public. Also, Examine Little's Cuilled Ison Safe,

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HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE and BURG CAR PROOF SAFES, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray at., opposite City Hall, New-York. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES IMPORTANT TO

Anew family Sewing Machine, combining the latest im-

FIFTY DOLLARS. The prince of all our standard Machines have been greatly re-BINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though ducted. Sincer's Sewine Machines, it is well allows, image dearer in price, have always been cheaper, in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be extinfied. Call and examine the new Machines at the law prices.

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WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES .-We prefer them for family use." [N. Y. Tribune. New etyle, price, \$50. Office, No. 345 Broadway, New-York. GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY

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Thee Marbines are unquestionably the Sest in the market for family one.

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(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.)
Tight STITCE STRING MACHINE,
and attending purpose and family use, preferable to any
time. No. 666 Broadway.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR YOUNG AND OLD .-CANTERLL has an extensive stock of Children's Stock, which will self-cheap. He is prepared to furnish its Lany customer with elicant, combitable, durable and Issinovable Catters lower than any other house in town, and his establishment, No. 643 Broadway, between 16th and 12th-fac, is the only place where Gentlement can get DRESS BOOTS to suit them at moderate prices. Fatronize CANTERLL'S.

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Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
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WIVES, MOTHERS, SISTERS, SWEETHEARTS. save your Husbands, save Brothers and Lovers from the article of the and degreeing oder of inhibiting Tolsace Oil. Buy an Assertan Naocker, and present each with one, and you will save their health and cleanar their breaths. Sold at all the principal Bring and Cigar Stores, and at the Factory, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

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Soitable for the city retail consumption, as well as the country trade. Landiords decorating their noises, and merchants pur

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KNAPP'S INDIAN STRENGTHENING PLASTERS. For Pass or Weakness in the Back, Breast, Side or Limbt, Rheomatism, Bruisce, Sprains, Arthma and Diseases of the Longs, Laver and Kidnoys, these Plasters stand unrivaled; and Jor cheapness, case and durability they far surpass all others Sold by all Druggists. General Depot, So. 36: Hudson et., N. Y.

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BUY THE BEST !!! Chilson's Coke Perrace,
Chilson's Gold Medal Furnace,
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No. 328 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

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BACHFLOR'S HAIR DVE—WIGS AND TOUPEES

-Largest sock in the world.—This celebrated establishment
is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the
application of his famous HAIR DYF, the best extant. BACHFlow's Wick and TOUPER'S have improvements over all others;
this is the only place where these tamps are properly understood
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MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER. tiones, ships, botels, &c., kept permanently free from bugs, reaches, rate, notels, &c., kept permanently free from bugs, reaches, rate, notels, &c., kept permanently free from bugs, reaches, rate, notels, and all other vernin, by the use of flaven's Minacoutous Vernin Destroyer. For sale at the Prespector's Depot, No. 512 Broadway, corner of Houseoutst, and by F. V. Russiros, Druggist, General Agent, No. 10 Astor Rosse, and No. 412 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

CATARRII, WHAT IS IT! How CURED !- This discuss, so provident and so amonging, is an affection of the miceus membersos. Ining the most excite and extending at times to the class. The natural sourceton becomes changed, sometimes dried up and obstanted, but generally increased, more ascendant than anterna, and changed, becoming sometimes thin accid, excertained, but more frequently think, yellow, pus form, and often oftensive. The head is often obstructed with a sense of contastion, pain, or pressure through the forehead and upper

Price of Catarrh Specific, 50 cents per hox.

R. B.—A. full set of Hymenicary However arms Specifics, with Book of Directions and 30 different Remedies in large visit, merocco case, \$5; ditto in plain case, \$4; Family case of 15 boards and book, \$2.

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These Remedies, by the single box or case, sent by mail or raprose, free of charge, to only address, on receipt of the money.

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per ship Auguston.
E. V. Hauguwort & Co.,

THE CRYSTAL PALACE FIRE is now the topic

but Dr. Toatas's VENETIAN LINIMENT still boles the palm, it coming Rhoumatism, Croup, Coughs, Sore Throats, Pains of al hands. Depot, No. 56 Courtlandt-st. Sold by ad Druggiets. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT,-Discharging Sores. doing bloces, Abscesses, and Hard Swellings of many years added, are daily cured in all parts of the world by tals invalo e preparation. So d at No. 80 Manden-lane, N.

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FALL GOODS. We now offer the following Fatt. Gooms of our own importa-on, selected by our agents with the arrives regard to beauty, nd of qualities rarely brought to this country. PARS SILE HATE, ceited from the most fashinable man Pairs Sort Hara Made expression for our customers.
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Nos. 3, 4, and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Wear no Har that disfigures you."

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The amount of
Fine and cheep Overscoats,
Fine and cheep Frock Dress Coats,
Fine and cheep resumere business Coats.
Fine and cheep case dimite Plats.
Fine and cheep velvet, silk and case mere Vests,
now on sale at this
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WARRHOUSE

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The largest associated to black cloth frock Coats in the city may be found here, are need to grade a College of the city may be found here.

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Undergarments, Shirts, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Tics, Hosiery, Saspenders, Gioves, &c., &c., at low prices,

Evans' Extensive Chothing warehoust, No. 66 and 68 Folton-st., Between Gold and Cliff-sts

French imported Boors, SHOES and GAITERS,

double, and single Soles, just received from Paris. Also, assertment of our own manufacture.

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SHEFFIELD PLATED-WARE.

DINNER SETS. WASTERS, CARE BARRETS, Le., Lo.

For sale at a small set since on the importation cost by W. J. F. Datt. Y & Co., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

Elegant FRENCH CIANA, DINNER TEA, and BREAKLAST SETS.

GOLD WATCHES, GOLD WATCHES,

For Ladies and Gentlemen, warranted accurate time-keepers, for sale at 30 per cent below retail store prices. D. C. Pracock, importer, represented by David Rait, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

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CRISTADURO'S HAIR DVE, WHO'S and TOUPIES are as a severelence any in the world. This popular establishment is in Broadway, under the Aster House, first door north of main entrance. The assortment of Hair Braids, Wigs, Toupies, Fronts, &c., &c., cannot be equalled by any other House in the Union; and his world-renowned Excelence Hair Dye is applied, by experienced artists, at all hours of the day, in a suite of private rooms, expressly constructed for the purpose, and splendidly lighted by skyllights, it being most essential to insure perfection in the dyeing of Hair, Whiskers, &c. Wholessle and retail. Copy address. CRISTADURO, No. 6 Aster House.

PARSONS & CO,'S RAT AND ROACH EXTERMI

I have used almost everything which has been offered is the externalization of Rsts. Cockroaches and Ants, but not unt I tried Parsons & Co.'s Versum and Issuer Extramination of I delight platified in recommending either of them. I therefor cheerfully state that Parsons & Co.'s Exterminator has effect ally destroyed all the Cockroaches in my hotel, and has hearly and, I believe, will completely destroy all the Rats therein.

is invaluable to hotel-keepers.

R. Frinch, Proprietor of French's Hotel.

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New-Pork Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Jaseus Draos & Sonn. Shedield, England, consisting of

W. J. F. Dalley & Co., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

NEW YORK, July 22, 1852.

FOR THE TABLE !!

Manufactory of

FOR THE TABLE!

Of French, English and Au For sale by

Also, a large and elegent assortment of Gas Fixtures,

" Working a Revolution."

Purelye styles, all new, At Grant's, No. 214 Broadway.

The twelve new styles of Drams Hars, At Grana's, No. 214 Broadway

Examples Extensive Gothing Warshouse, Clothing Warshouse, No. 66 and 67 February, No. 86 and 67 February Children Between Gold and Children Between Gold and Children Between Gold and Children Children

FALL, 1868. We have now ready our Fall Style of GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

We have now ready our Fall Style of GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

Mould call to it the attention of our out-to-mers and the pub-The battle between Vidaurri and Miramon, reported by telegraph, turns out to have been one of in zenerady. Leaders and Introducers of Fashion. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway those slight skirmishes which occur every other Personal Taste Consulted." Onel Taste Consulted.

Twelve different styles Daris Hars.

At Grand, No. 214 Broadway. day in Mexico.

5 to 10

The Star of the West arrived yesterday from Aspinwall, on Oct. 5, with the California mails of Sept. 21, and \$1,322,600 in gold. The news, which is one week later than the advices by the Overland Mail, is not of an important character. We refer to our correspondence in another column for full particulars.

teen majority. Close work; but there is much

meaning and importance in that slender majority.

From the tenor of Judge Sprague's charge to

the Grand Jury in Boston, before which the case

of Capt. Townsend of the slaver Echo is to come,

it is thought that that ill used gentleman will be

sent to Key West for trial, that being the first

port at which the Dolphin touched after the cap

their October State Elections, stopped the victorious career of the Republicans and secured the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency. The Democratic majority in Pennsylvania over the combined Opposition vote was a little over Three Thousand; while in Indians it was about Seven Thousand. Philadelphia alone at that time gave some Thirty-five Hundred Democratic majority over the united Opposition; she now gives over Five Thousand the other way. Pennsylvania gives about ten times the majority against Mr. Buchanan's Administration that she gave to call it into being in October, 1856. So vast a revolution, so quietly and peacefully effected, we are rarely enabled to chronicle. It has been effected in the face of the most untiring assertions of the placemen and their journalists not only that the Kansas question is definitively and happily settled, but that the Administration has settled it: and that the idea of Protection is obsolete-that no improvement in the Tariff with a view to the Protection of American Labor is now possible, and if it were, the only way to secure it is to support the powers that be, and thus earn the good will of the slave-breeding interest. All this, and much more in the same vein, have been dinned in the ears of the People since May; and their response is given in the Election Returns we

The votes of Ohio and Iowa, of Connecticut and even Delaware, demonstrate that the revolution of 1858 is not confined to the two States which elected Mr. Buchanan, though it is there most emphatic and unmistakable. In October, 1856, the Republicans carried Ohio by over Eighteen Thousand Ma jority; yet they have just made gains on the Members of Congress then chosen. The vote just cast would seem to have been but moderately heavyquite below that of 1856-and the Republicans generally appear to be equally surprised and delighted by their victories. Can any rational being longer doubt that the policy of the Administration, alike with regard to Kansas and to Finance, is condemned by a great majority of the American People? Subtract that large minority who always vote what they consider the " regular Democratic " ticket," and always will, no matter how flagrant may be the errors and malfeasance of its leaders in office, and there is no support left in the Free States for Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet. To illustrate this, let us post the books showing the net result of the recent elections to Congress:

0.... lowa.... 2

-Let New-York follow up these results in the spirit they cannot fail to evoke, and the overw of the Buchanan dynasty must be complete

Whatever may be thought of many other projects of reform and improvement broached in the early days of the French Revolution, the scheme suggested by the French savans for a universal system of weights, measures and money, stands on strong and peculiar grounds of its own. It is true that the partisans of things as they are have undertaken to denounce and ridicule the idea of any such universal standard, which they have represented as no less Utopian than the idea of a universal language-a thing in their view as undesirable as it is impracticable. The disciples of this school insist that there is a certain degree of the moral picturesque in local distinctions and peculiarities of weighing and measuring, as well as of speaking, and that to give up these peculiarities would be so much loss of local tone and color. But whatever reason there may be, whether founded in sentiment or based on common sense, for wishing to perpetuate certain kinds of national and local peculiarities, there is one circumstance which seems to afford an excellent reason for not including weights, measures and money, in this catagory. Weighing, measuring and payment are exclusively mathematical operations, and mathematics is a branch of science absolutely universal in its character, and which does not admit of any local color or picturesque adaptation to time and place. There s just as good reason for introducing a universal system of weighing and measuring as there was for ntroducing the universal employment of the Arabic numerals or the algebraic symbols in common use among all nations; and the arguments set up against a universal system of weights and measures would e just as strong for renouncing the elegant sim-

cumbersome and indigenous scheme of notation, nience and facility of the decimal subdivision. Great improvements and wide changes of this

maintained itself in France, where so many other revolutionary innovations have been abandoned, but some fifteen other nations, of greater or less commercial importance, some in Europe and others in America, have been induced, one after the other, The late Universal Exhibition of Industry Paris led to the forming of an international asso-

sort cannot be expected to make a very rapid ad-

vance. Tet this beautiful system has not only

ciation for the adoption of a universal system of weights and measures, divided into several branches, one for each of the principal nations represented at the Exhibition. The English Committee have taken hold of the matter with great zeal. They have prepared and published a very elaborate and exhaustive report, drawn up by one of their members, Mr. James Yates, on the question "What is the first unit of length?" This report goes very strongly for adopting the French metre. In addition to all the theoretical and abstract arguments in its favor, time has added this additional one: that it has been tested by experience, and is now actually in use in a considerable part of the world, reducing to that extent the difficulties and inconveniences of change. Beside the objection above referred to, based on patriotic sentiments and adherence to the actual, another objection, of a more scientific character, has been taken to the French metre. It has been alleged that the actual French metre does not fulfill the boast of that cosmopolitan, scientific and exact character which has been set up for it. It is stated that, being based upon the measure of an arc of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelons, it involves two distinct errors of calculation, brought to light by the more advanced state of astronomical knowledge, which deprives the standard metre preserved at Paris of the character of actually representing the ten millionth part of the distance from the equator to the pole. To this objection Mr. Yates makes two answers. In the first place, if the Paris standard metre is incorrect, no reason exists why the error should not be corrected by the common consent and cooperation of all the nations which should agree to base their system of mensuration upon the idea of a single unit divided from the size of the globe itself. In the next place, the two alleged errors serve practically, to a very great extent, to annihilate each other, as one of the errors of calculation operates to exaggerate the length of the standard metre, the other to diminish it, so that between them the Paris standard, after all, does not deviate from the true theoretical metre except by a quantity almost too small for human apprecia-

From the position which Great Britain holds in the world of commerce, it is indispensable that she should take the lead in any change that may be adopted. That she should actually come into the French system of mensuration would not be at all more surprising than are the actual political relations of France and England to those who look at things with the eyes of twenty years. Mortifying as it may be to our Republican pride, it is impossible to deny that, within the last thirty years, beginning with the great Parliamentary Reform, which was nothing less than a peaceful revolution, Great Britain has far outstripped us and all other nations in the introduction of changes based upon rational views of improvement. Slow as the English are to move, when they do move, they are apt to be sure.

It is one of the most serious objections to that caucus system, which has become almost as much a part of our political institutions as the periodical selection of our legislators and rulers, that it tends very much to aggravate the evil of filling up our legislative bodies, Congress included, with new, in experienced and untried men. The people, if left to themselves, have a strong disposition to imitate, in the selection of their legislators and other public officers, the prudence of private life. They are apt to consider, in this matter, rather the probability of being well served than the private wishes and personal convenience and ambition of the person who is to serve them. Left to themselves, they are upt, in the selection of their representatives and rulers, to proceed upon the same principles upon which they provide themselves with lawyers, doctors or shoemakers. Having found a man who seems to understand his business, and to be disposed as well as able to serve them faithfully, they are very apt to stick to him, and not capriciously to cast him aside after the service of a year or two in favor of

some new and untried substitute. Experience in politics and legislation is not of less importance or value than in law or medicine; and if our Northern people are prevented from acting on that principle in the selection of their public servants, it is mainly, if not exclusively, owing to the nominating bodies which have been allowed to thrust themselves between the people and the candidates for office. As things now are, nobody can be a candidate for office, at least not with any chance of an election, without a preliminary caucus nomination; and these nominations, as is too well known, proceed on the principle not so much of consulting the good of the public as of making a distribution of office, so as to give every aspirant in the party his share and his turn. Conscious how disposed the people are to adhere to a meritorious public servant, it is a maxim in many parts of the country to allow members of Congress only a single term, lest by longer continuance in service they might gain a hold upon the public mind such as would render it too hazardous to supersede

that the Northern States have been so largely represented in Congress by new and inexperienced members, that in all struggles with the South the numerical superiority of the North has so little availed it. It is upon these new and inexperienced members that the loud talk and threatening hiss and dictatorial manners of the Southern members make the strongest impression. After a session or two, these impressions wear off, and those who employ these means of intimidation come to be estimated at their true value. It would be easy to mention several remarkable instances of the growth. on the part of Northern Representatives, of selfconfidence, courage, spirit and resistance to dieta-In fact, the Northern men of decided ability have been very few, whatever their readiness upon first being sent to Congress to submit to Southern dictation, who, if their terms of service have been prolonged, have not ended by becoming the decided champions of Northern rights.

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite, for 'tis their pature to"--so wrote the pions and poetical Dr. Watts; and in his day, perhaps it was not possible to have found an illustration more pat to his purpose. Had he lived in our times, instead of being driven to the brute creation for an example and a

paper organs of the Slave Democracy. If some delver in this lore would undertake to compose a book under the title of Quarrels of Democratic newspapers, he might throw Disraeli and his Quarrels of Authors entirely into the shade. We referred a day or two since to the little game at snap-dragon now going on between The Boston Post and The Boston Courier, occasioned by the attempt of the latter to set itself up as a Democratic organ. and what is certainly an aggravation which may well put The Boston Post out of humor. The special advocate of Boston kid glove Democracy, after a new pattern, by which the gentility of The Boston Post is in danger of being wholly out-shone. This little scrimmage, however, is brotherly love itself compared with the bull-dog ferocity with which The Washington Union and The N. Y. Daily News-neither of which journals pretends, we believe, to belong to the kid-glove school-dart savagely at each others' throats. The News -if we may believe The Union, and we have no doubt that The Journal of Commerce, which claims to be not only genteel but pious, will fully indorse the etatement-is "ignorant, narrow-minded, illiberal and exacting. without intellect, honor, or public confidence. To which The News replies, with no less truth than spirit, that " The Union is as malicious as it is coarse and vulgar;" and then The News, being the organ of the Democracy that nominated Wood for Mayor and did not elect him-thanks to the glass ballot-boxes-can well afford to despise the censures of a sheet "without circulation, influence or power."

This quarrel between the two organs-one the organ of the national Administration at Washington, the other the organ of the shoulder-hitting Democracy of this city-seems to be upon the question as to the extent to which Douglas has secret friends and silent well-wishers among the nominal supporters of the Administration in this State. The News does not fall behind The Union . indeed, it seems to take its cue from that journal, in denouncing Douglas as a traitor to the Demoeratic party, and calling out for his instant ejection from it. At the same time, it insists, and, we must say, with every appearance of having in this instance truth on its side, that among the managers of Tammany Hall and those who controlled and shaped the action of the Syracuse Convention were many secret friends of Douglas, who look forward to him as Mr. Ruchanan's successor; whereas, The News goes for Mr. Buchanan's renomination, or, failing in that, for some Southern

Some idea of the direction in which a portion of the million and a quarter of dollars, which passes into the hands of the Board of Education this vear is squandered, may be formed from a printing bill just rendered to the Board. In the estimates which we have had made of the work, we have taken the size of paper on which the samples furnished them were printed. Of course, by using a smaller sized sheet than the usual double medium, they increase their charges for paper and presswork very rapidly. Their contract allows them forty cents per thousand ems for composition, thirty cents per token for press-work, and five dollars per ream for paper, similar to the double medium samples furnished them. In June last, they presented a bill of \$1,244 71, of which \$263 80 was composed of items not coming within the terms of the contract. Of the remaining charges, \$980 91, a rigid analysis by a practical printer shows that \$531 25 is justified by the con-

This, however, is not a fair specimen of the bills received. We give their bill in detail for printing 2,500 copies of the Directory, a little 32mo, of 150 pages, side by side with the contract price:

This bill, however, does not appear to have satisfied the contractors' notions of the gullibility (to speak charitably) of the Board of Education; they have since rendered an additional bill for alterations to the amount of \$153 40. The cost of printing 3,000 copies of the previous Directory, with only four less pages, was \$215, or \$27 50 less than is here charged for paper alone.

The only other bill rendered is for the Annual Report, a book of 370 pages. For 2,500 copies of this, delivered in the sheets, they charge \$1,957 11. Of this bill \$725 is for engravings, for which \$275 is an ordinary price. For the remainder \$1,262 11, the contract allows \$683 84. Add to this the fact that, although 146 pages of the Report had been printed and the sheets placed in the hands of the binders, the contractors, when they entered upon their contract, reprinted them at a cost according to their charges of nearly \$400.

The bills rendered thus far amount in their total to \$3,991 69, or a little more than double the contract price, \$1,927 49. Whether the contractors. Mesers. Pudney & Russell, have estimated the ignorance of the Board or their influence over it aright, will be seen on the action which is taken on these bills.

The New-York Observer appears to be quite slarmed at the discovery that the Board of Education is now so constituted that the majority of its members are willing to have the Bible excluded from our City schools, and that from thirteen of those schools it is actually excluded. It relates, with no little show of horror, that a gentleman lately visited one of these schools, and, having occasion to refer to the Bible, not a copy could be found among teachers or pupils, though the latter numbered upward of a thousand.

It is rather late in the day-though even deathbed repentance is better than nothing-for The Observer to awake to this state of things. That journal has been doing its very best for years past to fill up the Board of Education with politicians ready at any time to barter off the Bible, and their own souls into the bargain, for a few dozen Irish votes. We say The Observer has been thus emtion, consequent upon a prolonged term of service. played, because it has been doing its best to sustain that party in our City, State and National politics whose candidates for seats in the Board of Education are, too many of them, of the description above set forth. It never will answer for The Observer to say that the election of school officers need not be and ought not to be "dragged into the "mire of politics." In this country, every elective office is so dragged, especially by the party to which The Observer gives its hearty and zealous support. The sustentation of a slave-driving National Administration pecessarily carries with it the sustentation of an unworthy, incompetent and immoral Board of Education, or of enough such members at warming, he might have found one much more least in it as totaint it effectually. If The Observer

striking in the fights and squabbles of the news- will share the pleasure of helping to sustain make National Administrations as now controls affairs as Washington, it must be content to submit to the pain of helping to mismanage our schools, and to keep in office a thoroughly corrupt and incompetent Municipal Administration. The choosing to the Board of Education of men who cannot write their own names, and of others with mach worse disqualifications than that, is a regular part of the political system by which the support of this City is secured to the Democratic party, so called If The Observer will support that party, it must be content to take it with all its incidents.

> The union nomination of JAMES HUMPHREY for Member of Congress from the IId (Brooklyn) District is one of the best yet made, and we do not be lieve any Americans will bolt it but those, whe like Tennessee Perrin, were already in the council and service of the Sham Democracy. There are several dozen of these who would have bolted any union nominee, whether American or Republican; but there are not enough of them to prevent the election of the whole union ticket by at least Two Thousand majority. The agreement between the two parties is perfectly fair and honorable: the Americans have at least a full half of the ticket; and a list of nominees of like capacity and work with Mr. Humphrey will insure an overwhelming triumph.

LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBOWN. om a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 15, 1868. The condition of the Treasury on the 11th of October was as follows:

The slight receipt and rapid reduction show that the remaining \$10,000,000 of loan will be needed. The statement covers eleven days from Sept. 30. The quarrels between Meigs and Walters about the Capitol dome are believed to have proceeded from a conviction that the walls were not strong enough to bear the iron structure. Little progress has been made on the work in fifteen months. A

million has been squandered. Gen. Cass wrote a long letter to Jerez to-day declaring his mission closed, and recapitulating the grievances suffered from Nicaragua. Jerez, however, sticks to the treaty, and thus

far Commodore Vanderbilt has completely triumphed. W. R. C. Webster, Vanderbilt's agent, sticks to

Jerez like a leech, and directs his movements. Yrissarri resumes his functions as sole Minister, THE REPUBLICAN GUNS IN WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 15, 1858.

The Administration Mayor, contrary to user, refuses to allow the Republicans to fire a salute in honor of the victories achieved in the recent elec-

One hundred guns will be fired on Saturday at noon, outside the city limits.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 15, 1868.

It is said that Gen. Jerez, fearing his dismissal, has asked indulgence till be can communicate with Nicargua respecting the pending treaty. Senor Yrissarri left Washington yesterday, and Joseph L. White this afternoon for New-York. Charles P. Lengstack has been appointed Warden for the District of Columbia Penitentiary.

been appointed warden for the Interest periteritary.

Lieut, Jones of the Navy has arrived here, bring dispatches from Minister Forsyth, who will leave Vera Cruz on the 18th inst. for the United States the sloop-of-war Plymouth. The levying contribitions at Tampico by Gov. Garza on foreigners was condemned by the leaders of the liberal party. Galley, Mexican Minister to Wushington, was still as Robles, Mexican Minister to Washington, was still as board a Spanish vessel, the commander of which, it is said, was detected in giving secret aid to the Church party.

The arrival of the Spanish fleet was daily expected. Licat. Jones has been appointed Ordnance Officer

Licat. Jones has been appointed Ordnance Officer of the Paragonay expedition.

Licat. Jones has also also placed in possession of the State Department a letter from the U. S. Consul at San Luis Potosi, who describes the state of the country as miserable in the extreme.

The report of the recent battle between Vidaurriand Miramon rested on a very slender basis. A skirmish

Miramon rested on a very slender basis. A skirmish may have taken place outside the walls of San Lais Potosi, but nothing more. Potosi, but nothing more; still less was there approbability that Miramon had committed suicide.

Pennsylvania Election. READING, Pa., Friday, Oct. 15, 1858.

The official majority of John Schwartz over J. Glancy Jones is nineteen votes. The vote stands as follows:

To the Associated Press.
PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 15, 1858. The official majority of Henry L. Fisher in Cumber

Majority for Schwartz..... 19

land County is 208. It was before reported 250. This renders probable the election of Junkin (Opp.) is the XVIth Congressional District. The official count of the XIIIth Congressional District gives Junkin (Opp.) 66 majority.

It is reported that the Opposition have elected their candidate for State Senator in York County. If this is correct the Opposition will have one majority is the

At the meeting here to-day of the judges of the election returns, affidavits were read charging frack in the Ist Congressional District, indicating that Col. Florence's election will be contested.

READING, Pa., Friday, Oct. 15, 1858. The Judges of Election held an informal metical this morning and reported John Schwartz, the Boys lican candidate for Congress in the VIIIth Congressional District, certainly elected by a small majors. The rest of the Lecompton Democratic ticket is elected. The XXIVth Congressional district is in dock Four counties give James L. Gillis (Dem.) 1,048

jority. The same counties in 1856 gave 1,149 Dem cratic unjority.

Ohio Election. CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 15, 1858.

In the VIth Congressional District, Howard (Dem.) is elected by about 800 majority. John Carey (Rep.) has 50 to 100 majority in the ssional District.

In the XXth Congressional District, J. Hutchis has from 4,000 to 5,000 majority.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Oct. 15, 1858.

In the XIXth District, Wade's (Rep.) majority "

In the XXth District, Ashtabula County gires

Hutchins (Rep.) 2,800 majority. The XVth District is very close supposed that Burns (Adm.) is defeated.

In the IXth District, according to unofficial returns, Carey (Rep.) is elected by 16 majority. M. H. Nichols, (Rep.) concedes the election of Wa-Alten (Dem.) in the IVth Congressional District by

Wm. Helmick (Rep.) has 200 majority in the XVI Congressional District.

Indiana Election. Sullivan County, Secriet, Administration for Go-

restore gray hair and cure haldness. Free from nelphur, it does not socrede justicity, any preparation for the hear that will do so injure the brain. The Wantshar is forwarded for 46.25 per doesn, cost. A liberts do only by the gloss. Office, No. 5. Bercalor P. (Fort. 701).

notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for THE TRIBUXE Office should to all cases be addressed to Horacz Greeney & Co. The mails for Europe by the steamship Arago will close this morning, at 104 o'clock. The Republican County Convention met last evening at No. 618 Broadway, and proceeded to nominate the following candidates, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee of Conference of the Republican and American Con-AVM. H. ALBERTSON Supervisor.....THOMAS LITTLE.
Judge of Superior Court...BENJAMIN W. BONNEY. The Republican Convention of the VIIth Congress District last evening rejected, by one majo-

rity (11 to 10) the report of the Conference Committee, recommending the Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS as a union candidate for Congress, and resolved to adhere to Augustus F. Dow, their original nominee. Let the friends of union be patient, and this matter will right itself in good time. The District will not be thrown away, nor will the opportunity of winning good feeling toward our State Ticket be rejected. Wait till the County and some other District nominations are made, and, if the Conventions should stand in the way of harmony, the People will quietly set their nominations aside and decide for themselves how to cast their votes so as most effectually to subserve the great ends for

which they are struggling. The Republican Central Committee met last evening and appointed a Sub-Committee to make arrangements for a mass meeting in view of the recent Anti-Lecompton victories in other States.

Among our political news is an address from the "Regulars'" and the "People's" Democratic General Committees, wherein they conclude to support the Tammany State and County tickets, and all nominees for Congress and Assembly who are not decidedly objectionable. The fight of the factions, however, is to come off in December, when the "Regulars" promise to take the field with a full ticket for City officers.

The official returns in old Berks elect Major

Schwartz to Congress over Glancy Jones by mine-

Two years ago, Pennsylvania and Indiana, at

have this week published.

*We concede to Buchanan Messrs, Florence, Dimmick, Mont conery, Schwartz and Gillis, though we do not believe he cat coure five votes for the next Speaker from Pennsylvania.

and overwhelming.

plicity and general intelligibility of the system now n use, and going back, each people to its own The scheme proposed by the French savane. equally abandoning, as it did, all other systems hitherto in use, and proposing an entirely new one. did all that could be done to avoid any sacrifice of national pride, no nation being called upon to re nounce its own system for that of another. As measuring and weighing are entirely mathematical operations, they proposed to base the whole procodure upon a standard of a universal character, to be mathematically determined. They sought the unit of mensuration in the globe itself. This unit to which they gave the name of metre, or measure, was the ten-millionth part of the distance from the equator to the pole; and from this unit of linear measurement they derived all the other units-those of surface measurement, of capacity, of weight, and of money, applying to the whole the coase-